

The administration of justice, with all the complicated machinery of the courts and their elaborate and even erratic contingent jurisprudence, is a very expensive function in our system of government. From the moment of the commission of a crime to the final discharge of the criminal by a jury or the prison authorities, there is a continual bill of expense upon the taxpayers. In an epidemic of crime, for offenses against the laws seem to ebb and flow like the tides, the cost of this highly important adjunct of civilization swells to such gigantic proportions that doubts are sometimes expressed if the game is worth the powder. For instance, a horse worth about fifty or seventy-five dollars, is stolen; pursuit of the thief is made by the law officers, based upon a warrant for his arrest, and if caught there is a tedious routine of proceedings that, the perils of a petit jury and the laches of the law having been safely passed, finally lands him in the prison to rot and re-perpetrate for a season and prepare for another raid upon the property or the life of the peaceful community. This result is seldom obtained without the expenditure of a sum of money equal to ten or twenty times the value of the stolen animal, and the question then presents itself forcibly: would it not be more economical and equally beneficial in a moral sense, if the victim of the larceny was indemnified out of the public funds and the thief given a ticket-of-leave with the alternative penalty of a life sentence at hard labor, or worse? The difficulties attending a conviction are so numerous and formidable that the most direct proof of crime is not always sufficient, particularly when shrewd and experienced lawyers exceed the limit of duty and become accessories after the fact in conspiring to evade the just punishment prescribed by the law. Our system of dealing with criminals possesses many very good and some highly absurd features, and it needs to be re-adjusted by eliminating the objectionable portions. The grand and trial juries are among the recognized absurdities, and a bench of review whose decision is final and to whom the records in every case shall be submitted, would add greatly to the sure, swift and impartial administration of justice, and these reforms would likewise lessen the burden of expenses attached.

ONE of the most pressing needs of Florence at this time is a railroad connection with the outside world. The comparative isolation of our town constitutes its most serious drawback, for eastern excursionists and even seekers after homes, do not like to exchange the comforts of a palace car for a stage ride from the railroad station without having some special business in view. What we need is a fraction of the eastern tourists to tarry here for a day or two and we may take it for granted that they will return and invest their money here. We possess all the natural elements of prosperity but they are buried beneath the bushel of ignorance that always surrounds a terra incognita, and the people must first learn that the precious pearls of existence may be had here for their gathering before they will come. With a railroad the facilities for reaching the valley will tempt many people to look in upon us, as much out of curiosity as anything else at first, and then the beauty of the surroundings will exert the fascinating influence to keep them here. If no trunk railroad can be prevailed upon to build a road through the Gila valley, as a dernier resort the people themselves can combine and grade a road bed to Casa Grande or Pinal and donate it to the Southern Pacific company for a branch road. At all events, a railroad in some shape is a necessity that the county requires and the town of Florence must soon possess.

THE tone of President Cleveland's message to Congress has clearly defined the issues of the coming campaign and almost as clearly designated the candidates for presidential honors. Committed to the free trade doctrine, Mr. Cleveland has made it next to impossible for the democrats to nominate any one else than himself, even though a large minority of that party do not favor free trade. Naturally enough, the issue foreshadowed brings forward a Republican candidate whose tariff principles are known to every voter, and James G. Blaine will enter into another contest with Mr. Cleveland, upon the protective tariff issue. An exciting campaign will be the result, with new watchwords and battle cries, and the result will determine the wearisome but highly important problem. It will be a hard fight without any doubt, for Mr. Cleveland enters it with the prestige of a good record and a well organized army of federal officials whose personal welfare is the stronger incentive to labor for the maintenance of their party's supremacy, while Mr. Blaine hopes to add to the Republican forces a portion of the opposition who do not subscribe to the free trade doctrine.

THE metal market has assumed a more firm and stronger attitude during the past ten days and a general advance in copper, lead and iron is noted. This sudden rise in price is giving a better stimulus to mining matters throughout the country and the renewed activity will surely bring about a marked degree of prosperity in mining sections.

A WASHINGTON telegram states that Senator Stewart, of Nevada, will introduce a bill in Congress to encourage irrigation, which enacts that public lands where irrigation is necessary or desirable shall be divided by lines drawn between the lands which are so situated that irrigation is practicable, and lands for which water cannot be obtained for the purpose of irrigation, all places which can be used for reservoirs to store waters for the purpose of irrigation shall be surveyed and reserved for that purpose. The right of way for ditches and canals for the purpose of irrigation on public lands is reserved, and all public lands hereafter shall be subject to this reservation, provided, that if damage is caused by the destruction of improvements made upon the lands in obtaining the right of way for such ditches and canals, compensation shall be made for actual damage to improvements and no more. No title shall pass by any deed or patent from the United States which shall prevent the construction of irrigating ditches and canals upon the payment of actual damages to improvements, to be assessed in the same manner by the local courts as damages are assessed where private property is taken for public uses. The surveys provided for in the act shall precede all other surveys in each locality where water can be obtained from any lake, river, stream or spring for irrigation; and no land shall be surveyed or sold where irrigation is desirable until after the supply is first ascertained, reservoir sites selected, and reservoir and land capable of irrigation segregated and set apart from land where irrigation is impossible.

THE bill to be introduced by Senator Stewart for hydrographic survey of all public lands susceptible of irrigation, with a view to the construction of storage reservoirs and canals, is the beginning of a progressive system of internal improvements that will ultimately benefit the arid regions of the west beyond the ability of man to conceive at the present time. It is a wise movement and one that should commend itself to the intelligent law-makers at Washington. The government can well afford to place its lands that are now utterly worthless, into a condition by which their value is so greatly enhanced that they will be eagerly sought after for agricultural purposes, and the outlay thus incurred will be returned many fold by increased sales and the benefits it will derive from the dense settlement that will follow. The people of Arizona are particularly interested in this measure and will watch its progress through Congress with more than ordinary anxiety.

A CHAMBERED Bercekin shot at and badly wounded M. Jules Ferry, in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies, Paris, on Saturday afternoon. Three shots were fired, inflicting what at first seemed to be slight wounds, but which have since been regarded as serious. The assassin was arrested and if he escapes a deserved hanging he will probably come to America and become a shining light among the anarchists, are else a policeman.

HARPER, the late president of the late Fidelity Bank in Cincinnati, has been adjudged guilty of swindling and has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. An affecting scene followed the pronouncing of the sentence, when the wife took her farewell of the felon; but the anguish his evil deeds has carried into his own home does not begin to equal the sorrow they have brought to the homes of hundreds of the unfortunate depositors with the Fidelity bank.

TECSON is undergoing a coal oil famine and, unless a supply soon reaches that city, its people will be in the deplorable plight of the six foolish virgins the Holy Writ speaks of, and they will solve the conundrum of where Moses was when the glim was doused.

NEARLY one-half of the Chino ranch has been sold by Richard Gird for almost four million dollars, and a large iron manufacturing center will be established thereon.

SOUTHERN California has recently experienced a big blow—a regular boomer—and the newspapers are all denying any participation in the windy effort.

A Tables Turned.

A New York telegram of the 14th inst., says: The Tortilla Gold & Silver Mining Company has brought suit against James Gordon Bennett for alleged libel, claiming \$500,000 damages. The company's mines are in Arizona and it has an office in this city. It was capitalized at \$1,000,000, divided into \$2 shares, which were extensively advertised and sold. The complaint against Bennett is based on an article published in the Herald, in which it was asserted that the Tortilla company was a "colossal bunco scheme." It is alleged that the plaintiff has suffered actual pecuniary loss and damage to the sum of half a million dollars.

Joseph H. Reall, president of the company, has brought suit in the same court individually against Bennett for alleged libel, claiming \$250,000 damages. He says the publication created the impression among plaintiff's acquaintances and the public that plaintiff was running a dishonest enterprise and swindling people out of their money by selling worthless mining stock.

Lordsburg Liberal: This morning as we go to press we learn that a flow of 84,300 gallons per 24 hours was struck at the railroad well for water works. This settles the question of machine shops, factories, smelters, etc., for Lordsburg. "Glory to God on high" and giant powder properly applied.

The attempt of the New York Herald, to blacken the reputation of Arizona mines, through a falsely colored report of a Colorado mining expert in reference to the Tortilla group of mines in Pinal county seem to receive a hearty indorsement from a small portion of the press of this territory. The great trouble with the Herald and its coadjutors in this territory, is they do not seem to be able to discriminate between the merits of a mine and the demerits of stock job speculation. If instead of a general onslaught and attack against Arizona mines the Herald had confined its criticisms to the stock jobbers of its own city, it would have come nearer to the truth. We are not interested in the Tortilla mines and never expect to be, but we have a general interest in the prosperity of Arizona. Its prosperity to a large degree is due to and depends on its mining industries. It has a large number of dividend paying mines. They may appear on the stock board of New York, as such. Very many of them are owned by private individuals or corporations who do not peddle them out in shares. They are receiving handsome dividends and are satisfied. We are reliably informed, that the Tortilla mines are among the number. That they have paid from the grass down. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s books, of Tucson, show constant shipment bullion. The plant for crushing and reducing the ore is a small one—a five stamp mill with a large property, it is said, would justify a larger plant. The vein is not a large one and the fault is not with the mine but with the stock jobber of New York. Will the New York Herald do Arizona the justice of correcting the erroneous statement in reference to this territory and turn its batteries loose on the stock jobbing cultures of Wall Street.—Journal Miner.

Aspercet.

Another new grass is brought out by a Nevada ranchman. Should it be true that this grass will grow better without water than with it, we will want a ship load of seed "brought over." The Carson Appeal reports that Herman Springmeyer, a Carson Valley rancher, is buying hillside in Douglas county on which he proposes sowing a new forage plant, known in Germany as "aspercet." Mr. Springmeyer says: It is a plant which looks like clover, and grows about eighteen inches high. I am convinced by actual experience that it will grow on the roughest and barest hillside in this State. You can cut two crops a year. It is considered much better than alfalfa in Germany. It fattens cattle faster and makes cows give better milk. No one in Germany would think of using alfalfa when he could get aspercet. I took up considerable land. It was all hilly, barren land that no one else wanted probably, but once let this forage plant get a foothold here and every foot of that land will be in demand. It will make all of these hills green. The dryer the soil the better. It flourishes among the rocks and limestone formation seems best for it. I have sent to Germany for more seed. It is the coming plant for cattle and horses, and stockmen can get rich here in Nevada if they have no water. It will not grow in moist land; too much moisture kills it. The better and dryer the season the better. Our dry climate is exactly suitable for it, and the ranchers will not be long finding out what it will do. California is too moist for the successful growth of this plant, but Nevada's dry climate is just the place for it.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1888 of the sterling medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States. Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and improvement of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. This issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1888 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Valuable Remedy.

A reliable farmer, writing to an agricultural journal, says if you bore a quarter of an inch hole into the heart of a tree that is infested with insects and inject as much dry, common sulphur as possible, then insert a short plug to keep the sulphur in place, it will cure blight, make the tree strong and healthy and in no way injure it. This is a very valuable boon to fruitgrowers, as the sulphur goes through all the parts of the tree, being absorbed from the heart, and makes it a good healthy color. The writer of this item saw trees that were nearly dead from some kind of insect, that were living and had a beautiful, thrifty, green appearance after being treated as above. This is one of the most valuable discoveries of the age for fruit growers, and we present it for the benefit of our readers.—Shasta Courier.

New Post Building.

Major A. E. Miltimore will leave for San Carlos in the morning for the purpose of examining into and making plans and specifications for buildings for the military post now established there. There will be thirty buildings in all, including quarters for three troops of cavalry, two companies of infantry, stables, hospital, field and line offices, as well as corals. The entire cost of these buildings will be from \$150,000 to \$200,000. This would indicate that the government intended to maintain a permanent military establishment at San Carlos and a pretty good sized one at that.—Star.

A Boston dispatch says an eastern metal firm has offered to take the entire production of all the copper mines in this country, except the Calumet & Hecla, for the ensuing year for 1 1/2 cents per pound. The syndicate apparently intends buying every ton of copper in the market until the price reaches \$30 per ton. The extraordinary advance in iron in Glasgow during the last three days has, according to ardent cables, the effect of rousing the speculative spirit in such an extraordinary pitch that it is naturally having a great effect on all subsidiary metals all over the world.

The Prescott grand jury found twenty-six indictments at their late session; 15 for murder, 4 for grand larceny, 1 for assault, 1 for rape, 1 for misdemeanor, 2 for arson, 2 for burglary.

A Novel Business Calendar and Stand.

By far the most novel, convenient, and valuable business calendar for 1888 is the Columbia Bicycle Calendar and Stand, just issued by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Boston, Mass. In this calendar a new departure has been made, decidedly unique and different from any previous attempt in calendar construction. The calendar proper is in the form of a pad, containing 365 leaves, one for each day in the year, to be torn off daily. The leaves are 5 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches, and a portion of each leaf is left blank for memoranda, so arranged that the memorandum blank for any coming day can be turned to immediately at any time. The pad rests upon a portable stand, which takes up but little more room than the pad itself, and when placed upon the desk or writing-table the entire surface of the date leaf is brought directly, and left constantly, before the eye, furnishing date and memoranda, impossible to be overlooked. Besides the month, the day of the month, and the day of the week, the numbers of the days of the year passed and to come are specified, and upon each slip appears, as in the previous Columbia calendars, quotations pertaining to cycling from leading publications and prominent writers on both sides of the ocean. The notable events in cycling are mentioned, and concise opinions of medical authorities; words from prominent wh. elmen, including those of clergymen and other professional gentlemen; rights of cyclists upon the roads; general cycling statistics; records; the benefits of bicycling to ladies; information about customers; directions for road-making; and other matter interesting to the public in general and to the cyclist in particular, appear from day to day. In fact it is an effective, attractive, and fresh cycling encyclopedia, crowded into convenient measure. A matter worth stating is that all of the paragraphs are entirely new from previous years' calendars, and that, although there seem to be but little new read from day to day, altogether the items would make a medium-sized pamphlet, and added to the collections of other years, a large volume—a collection of quotations which shows how popular and universal cycling is getting to be all over the world.

Begin the New Year With Wooing Fortune.

In the city of New Orleans, La., on Tuesday (always Tuesday) November 8th, 1887, the 210th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery took place. As is the constant custom it was under the sole supervision of Gen'l G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. There was sent to all over the world a golden shower in sums from \$150,000 downwards. The First Prize of \$150,000 was drawn by No. 71,411, and was sold in fractional parts of tenths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. One tenth was paid to Michael Sluzki and Solomon Pinkogaki of Boston, Mass; one to Edgar Burnett, Agent Adams Express Co. at Jackson, Mich.; one to Mrs. H. Benard, Sioux Falls Nat'l Bank; one to Wm. Poel, of Anaconda, Mont., through the Omaha Nat'l Bank of Omaha, Neb.; one to Messrs. Gray and Groff, Orleans, Neb.; one to M. Kohn, Missoula, Mont., through Missoula Nat'l Bank; one to Joe Morrison, Newport, Ark., through E. L. Watson of Newport, Ark.; one to W. H. Landon of Newport News, Va., paid through Burrus, Son & Co., Bankers, at Norfolk, Va.; one to Margaret Clark, No. 12 St. Andrews St., New Orleans, La. No. 69,308 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$50,000. It was also sold in fractional tenths at \$1 each—one to Wm. Leslie, amount paid to Wells, Fargo & Co., both of San Francisco, Cal.; one to F. Wohlthuter of Oldham, Dak., through First Nat'l Bank of Madison, Dak.; one to D. C. Macon, Elwood, Ind., through Citizens Bank of Noblesville, Ind.; one paid to Thos. R. Miller, New Orleans, La.; one to Chas. H. Lawrence St., Denver, Col.; one to Chas. H. Harrington, Esq., a banker there; one to Wm. H. Arison, Monongahela City, Pa., through Peoples Bank of Monongahela. No. 70,113 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$20,000. It was also sold in fractional tenths at \$1 each; two were paid through First Nat'l Bank of Nashville, Tenn.; one was paid to J. G. Hedrick, and another to H. Adams, both of Las Vegas, N. M.; one to E. S. Anderson, paid through Citizens Nat'l Bank of Kansas City. No. 39,898 drew one of the Fourth two Capital Prizes of \$10,000 each: one was paid E. A. Kaerross of Philadelphia, Pa., through Bernard Gilpin, attorney at law, No. 717 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. No. 15,281 drew the other \$10,000 Fourth Capital prize to parties in Memphis, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Colorado, Tex., etc., etc. The next drawing will be on Tuesday, January 10th, 1888, when it will all be repeated. Any information will be given on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or with money sent in a registered letter to the address of the New Orleans National Bank of New Orleans. Begin the new year with a resolution to woo the fickle goddess—Fortune.

Arizona News.

The Vulture mine has sixty men on its payroll.

A \$35,000 steam flouring mill is to be built at Tempe.

A lodge of the "Oriental Order of Humility" was established in Globe last week.

A small sugar mill is in successful operation near Tucson and has a month's work still ahead.

Prescott people are storing natural ice, 4 to 6 inches thick, of home production. Up to the present time no ice has formed in the Gila valley.

A Leibenow, of P. Henix, convicted of attempting to kill Little Court, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by Judge Porter.

It is said the almost unexplored region between Vulture and the Colorado river is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, although water is scarce.

Snow fell last Tuesday in many of the mountain ranges of southern Arizona, at Bowie nine inches of "the beautiful" came down, and on the Sonora the railroad was blocked by the snow.

The United States grand jury at Prescott has found indictments against Dr. Oscar Lincoln and John L. Cambridge, for perjury committed in making final proof upon land claims.

A cowboy named Taylor rode into a saloon at Winslow on the 10th instant, for the purpose of "cleaning it out," but some unknown person got in the first shot and blew the top of his head off.

A Chance To Buy While Land is Cheap.

WESTERN ADDITION

To the Beautiful Town of Florence, Arizona

Situated Three Blocks West of Main Street and Four Blocks South of Court House.

THIS TRACT HAS EVERY ADVANTAGE OF LOCATION AND IS OF THE MOST EXCELLENT SOIL.

The Water Mains of the Florence Ice and Water Company will be laid along the principal streets during the coming Fall, thus rendering this Addition the most valuable suburban residence sites in the town of Florence.

The Streets and Avenues are 80 and 100 feet in width and will be put in first-class condition and ornamental shade trees planted on each side thereof.

This property is offered at prices and on such conditions as will enable everyone to secure a home, and it presents superior advantages for investment for speculative purposes.

For Terms, apply to

OURY & GUILD,

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Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.

H. S. BRIDGE.

"WITH BUBBLING GROAN"

A Fatal Sense of Security Awfully Realized at Sea.

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To his experienced view, this harmless little cloud betokens danger.

Across his bronzed face there comes a look of determination, and, with quick orders to the seamen, the craft is put about and all sail made for the nearest harbor, where in apparent safety the anchor is dropped, and the hardy mariners watch the approaching storm with defiance!

The storm bursts!

The decks have been cleared, the sails close furled, and all ordinary preparations made for a n emergency.

The storm increases but all seems safe.

But see! the vessel gives a sudden lurch, turns quickly about, and away she goes!

The anchor chain has broken!

This mighty ship might have ridden safely, but for one weak link in that anchor chain!

The strength of the chain is no greater than the strength of its weakest link.

On the sea of life, how many men are wrecked because of the unsuspected weakness of a link in the chain of health,—one weak vital organ in the body.

The mystery of death is even greater than the mystery of life. We think the links of our chain are strong, but we too seldom critically examine them for our selves, and never really know that they will bear the strain that we put upon them.

"I have a friend," said Dr. Rio Lewis, "who can lift 900 pounds, and yet is an habitual sufferer from kidney and liver trouble and low spirits." The doctor who was one of the wisest and safest public teachers of the laws of health, wrote:

"The very marked testimonials from college professors, respectable physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character, to the value of Warner's safe cure, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony, I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's safe cure and analyze it. Besides I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied that the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation."

One year ago the *Servia*, while in a great storm, parted her two-inch rudder chain,—no wonder,—it was rusted through! The key to human health is the condition of the kidneys, and they may long be diseased and we be ignorant of the fact, because they give forth little or no pain. They in reality cause the majority of all the deaths, by polluting the blood and sending disease all through the system.

There was quite a tragedy enacted at Fort Apache on the 28th ult. Alfred J. Moss, private in troop A, Tenth Cavalry, shot and killed Mrs. Jane Dandridge, and then himself. From the testimony before the Coroner's jury, it appears that they were on very intimate terms, and that Moss became exceedingly jealous of the woman, so much so, that, as he says in a letter written and left by him, "he could stand it no longer," and determined to put an end to his and her existence.—St. Johns Herald.

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